

## Two New Year's Resolutions

By A. N. JONES

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Jack Carmody couldn't meet a girl without making love to her, to the terror of his father and mother, who were always in dread that he would marry some one far beneath his social status. Jack woke up one New Year's morning, and the first words he said were these:

"I solemnly resolve on this first day of the new year not to pay the slightest attention to any girl for the whole twelve months. But," here comes a saving clause, "if I do pay any attention to any girl it will be only such person as my mother shall approve."

How pleasant one feels upon making a resolution! It seems as if all past weaknesses are dead and buried and a new pure life has opened up before the resolver. Jack had special reasons to feel thus, for the night before he had seen the old year out with a party none of whom would have been admitted to his paternal domicile. One of them, a girl with whom he had been training for months, Moll Dugan, had been lying in wait for him and during the festivities had induced another girl to suggest a wedding with Moll as the bride and Jack Carmody as the groom. Having imbibed more than was good for him, he consented, but was saved by a friend, who put him into a closet and locked the door.

It was the serious contemplation of this escape that led Jack, waking up at 11 o'clock on New Year's morning, to make the resolve mentioned.

To one who makes a resolution with a saving clause, the moment temptation comes the clause looms up splendidly. Jack found it dull associating only with men, so he looked about him for some nice girl of his own class with whom he might pass an occasional idle hour. Miss Gwendolyn Kingsbury was a very ladylike young woman to whom Jack's mother had introduced him, trusting that the two might make a match. It made very little difference to Jack who was the girl, and he became—much to his mother's joy—quite devoted to Miss Kingsbury. But just as Mrs. Carmody was congratulating herself that her son was about to close the deal with her favorite her husband took it into his head to buy a ranch. Thereupon Jack announced his determination to go west and become a ranchman.

Mrs. Carmody was in despair, and Miss Kingsbury was both miffed and disappointed. But Jack comforted his mother by reminding her of his resolution not to devote himself to any girl of whom she would not approve and to return before the end of the year and "fix it up" with Gwendolyn. "You see, mother," he said, "where a man thinks of marrying a girl he should be sure she is going to be constant. If Gwendolyn is fancy free, except for me, when I come back I'll lead her to the altar and you can give us a bang-up wedding."

Jack had no sooner got settled as a ranchman than, canting along a road, he met a little greaser girl canting in an opposite direction. She was about sixteen years old and pretty. When she came to be twenty-five she would probably be a hag, but beauty is not what it will be, but what it is. Her costume was tawdry, but calculated to catch an eye that had begun already to miss seeing feminine apparel. Jack doffed his hat and joined the greaser girl.

Unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, the greaser girl had a greaser lover. Nevertheless month by month Jack became more and more entranced with her, and the greaser lover became more and more dangerous so far as Jack was concerned. The girl was really true to the man of her own class, but her parents did not propose that she should throw away the chance of a lifetime and insisted that she should throw over the man of her choice for a gentleman and a fortune.

In November Jack wrote a letter of twelve pages to his mother, stating that he was about to marry the daughter of a Spanish grandee and explaining in detail why the match was a very advantageous one for him. The missive threw his mother into a fever, but she wisely said nothing about the matter to Miss Kingsbury.

The next letter Mrs. Carmody received from her son stated that the match with the Spanish girl was off and he would be at home by the end of the year.

Something had intervened. It was this: One morning the greaser lover met Jack riding with the "daughter of the Spanish grandee." Love and jealousy long pent up burst their bounds, and the greaser opened fire on Jack. Jack drew and wounded the greaser, whereupon the girl pulled a pistol from her holster and opened fire on Jack. In the scrimmage all three were wounded, though none of them dangerously. Since the girl preferred the greaser Jack was disenthralled.

Jack arrived at home on New Year's eve, went to bed at 10 o'clock and woke up the next morning at 7. His arm was in a sling and a scarp wound was bandaged. He made the following resolution:

"I solemnly resolve that I will today propose to Gwendolyn Kingsbury and that if she accepts me I will ask mother to lock me up till we are married."

He kept the first part of this resolution, and since his mother watched him carefully till the wedding the second was not necessary.

## In Woman's Realm.

If fruit and vegetables are peeled in a pan of cold water, the hands will not discolor.

When white linen or cotton is scorched by a hot iron, laying it in the sun will remove the stain.

If a kettle burns dry, take it from the stove and place immediately in cold water. This will save the food from tasting burned.

According to The New Idea magazine, the measurements of a perfect arm are as follows: The upper arm should be one-third shorter than the forearm. The circumference of the upper arm should be thirteen inches and that of the forearm nine inches, while the wrist should measure six inches.

A small tablet and pencil are a great convenience in the kitchen. When you think of a needed article, write it down immediately. Always have a clock, a sharp pair of shears and a pair of scales at hand. Don't fail to have a sink strainer in your sink and once a week put salt in the drain pipe.

When window shades become a little worn and faded at the bottom, remove the bottom roller from brackets, unroll and carefully take out tacks. Rip out or cut off hem and attach this end to roller, hemming other end on sewing machine. Replace stick. Having been unexposed, this new hem end will be bright and whole, giving the appearance of a new shade.

One of the smartest boots brought out for many a day is high cut, made of black velvet. The tops are slanted and the buttons black pearl. The shoes have Spanish heels and very sharp vamp, with light welted soles, and are extremely becoming to a small, narrow foot. Such boots are stunning with short-waisted costumes of velvet, wool or satin. Other boots, showing velvet, have patent leather vamps and velvet tops that close with fancy pearl buttons.

## How to Wash Windows.

Struggle as it may seem, there is a right and wrong way to wash windows, and as this operation is usually dreaded, as it saves time and labor.

Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the windows, for when the sun shines on the windows, it causes it to dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed.

Take a painter's brush and dust them inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed slowly, in warm water, diluted with ammonia about a tablespoonful to a pail of water.

Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth; do not use linen, as it makes the glass lumpy when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspaper. You will find this can be done in half the time taken when soap is used, and the result will be bright windows.

## A Winter Suggestion.

If there was any one suggestion more than another that I would commend to the attention of a person whose nose turns red with the first cold of autumn, it would be to avoid overheated rooms. Whether it is the extreme temperature which causes the redness, I do not know, but the fact remains that a nose susceptible to weather conditions will reddens almost immediately in a warm room, and hours will elapse before it again resumes its normal color.

I have said more than once that an impoverished condition of the blood is frequently the cause of red noses, and, of course, circulation affects it. But it is true that there are conditions of temperature which it is wise to avoid, because by so doing the weakness is not increased, and some times in a great measure is prevented.

One great trouble about a red nose is that once chronic it is difficult to cure. Should a nose show the slightest tendency to redden, preventive measures should be started at once, else the blood vessels of that organ become dilated and naturally easily fill with blood at the slightest provocation. A nervous start will stimulate circulation, and the nose will turn red in an instant.

Once this condition is chronic, a physician's treatment is almost necessarily required for external applications are of little avail.

When cold weather comes, it is wise to protect the face when out of doors.

It kills the germs; soothes the irritation; heals the inflammation; stops hawking, spitting and snuffing.

HYOMEI keeps the throat free from mucus and prevents crusts in nose.

The complete HYOMEI outfit, which includes the little indestructible hard-rubber inhaler, a bottle of HYOMEI and separate instructions for use, costs \$1.00. Separate bottles of HYOMEI cost 50 cents at the Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists everywhere, on money-back plan.

The Modern Idea.

Roman Guide (Impressively)—The ruins of the Colosseum! Seattle Man (astonished)—Well, what do you think of that? Why, I saw photographs of that heap twenty years ago. Roman Guide (Glibly)—Quite likely, sir. Seattle Man—But why in thunder aren't those ruins cleared away and a modern Colosseum erected?—New Orleans Picayune.



## Cereata Flour

makes the big white loaf with the appetizing taste



## CATHERINE BARKER.

Michigan City (Ind.) Girl  
Sole Heir to \$14,000,000.



## FREIGHT CARS FOR AUTOS.

Made With Special Side Doors to Facilitate Shipping.

When automobiles were first built in this country they were comparatively few in number and not so big but what they could be loaded at the factories for shipment in ordinary freight cars. Then as the number of automobiles turned out was multiplied and their size was greatly increased, carriage cars were drafted into use.

The carriage car is one having doors at either end which open the width of the car. Very soon as the output of automobiles increased carriage cars came to be scarce; there were not nearly enough to go around.

Then there were pressed into use for automobile carrying furniture cars, the furniture car being another long familiar type of car, a side door, but with its box bigger than that of an ordinary freight car and many of them with wider doors.

Then about seven years ago the railroad decided to build a car specially designed for automobile transportation. The automobile car is a side door box car thirty-six or forty feet in length and with high and wide doors, and with these doors staggered. A staggered door is a side door car whose doors are not in the middle. Staggered doors are, so to speak, diagonally opposite and are unusually wide. Thus the distance between the doors is greater and there is more space in which the automobile can be handled.

It might be supposed that in designing a car specially for automobile freight the railroad would have built a car with end doors, but the use of such cars in large numbers as automobile cars are now required would have involved great loss of time in loading and handling.—New York Sun.

## Prevention of Insanity.

## We Must Have More Hogs.

Iowa's hog money would pay the salaries of every crowned head in Europe for an entire year, with enough left over to keep King Manure's hawking expedition in new diamonds every month. And yet the farmers of the Hawkeye state are losing \$20,000,000 hog money every year because of carelessness.

When the authorities in the animal husbandry department of the Iowa state College of Agriculture looked over the hog statistics for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1910, they realized something must be done, and right quickly. These statistics showed that there was a shortage of over five million hogs at the chief packing centers in 1910. Very evidently things were going from bad to worse.

The first thing they did was to send out inquiry blanks to 431 representative and widely varied farms of the state. The replies opened their eyes to conditions. They showed that the average number of brood sows to the farm is eighteen, while the average number of pigs raised per farm per year is seventy-four; that twenty-five are lost, mainly through carelessness in handling and feeding. The highest 108 farms reported an average of 64 pigs to the sow; the lowest 108 farms showed an average of only 2.6 pigs per sow. The average of all the farms was four pigs to the sow.

From an investigation of hog raising conditions in Iowa the experts at Ames have learned that trouble at farrowing time and loss of the little pigs is largely because the mothers are too fat and the object of too little care when the litters are farrowed. Therefore the mother should be given muscle rather than fat producing foods. And that the farmer may be able to give the mother good care when the litter is farrowed, the experts advised that a record of the farrowing time be kept. Then they may know when to expect the litter and be prepared to care for the little pigs.

At this point in the lecture the experts showed a model shed for farrowing. These sheds are designed so that each will shelter one sow and her litter. They are light, dry and free from draughts. A small door in the rear enables the farmer to arrange the pigs so that the sow will not crush them. From "The Pork Chop Flyer," in January Technical World Magazine.

## Magazine Review.

## Never in the Same Place.

There are but few who would not appear a trifle bored if compelled to listen a second time to a sermon. This weariness might be somewhat alleviated, however, if preachers of sermons would bear in mind the remark of a little daughter of a preacher, who was asked the question:

"Does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

After a moment's contemplation she replied:

"Yes, but I think he hollers in different places."—Lippincott's.

## Moth Causes Strange Disease.

The mystery of the poisoning of many thousands of people by the caterpillars of the brown-tail moth, in Massachusetts and other parts of New England, has at last been solved by scientific investigation.

No small importance attaches to the matter, inasmuch as the poisoning in numerous instances has been very serious. Men engaged in the work of fighting the insect in the field, and at the laboratory near Boston where parasites of the moth are reared, have been made so ill in scores of cases as to be obliged to give up the employment. One man died of severe internal poisoning, incurred while turning the burial girdles placed on trees for protective purposes.

Large numbers of people in that part of the country are troubled every year with what is called "brown-tail rash," and there has been much complaint on this account. Exceptionally severe cases of this rash have occurred when housewives have swept the caterpillars from their porches, or brushed down the cushions, which are infested with caterpillar hairs. Such hairs, more or less broken, float about in the air when the webs are disturbed, and, if inhaled, cause a great deal of internal irritation and actual poisoning.—From "Technical World Magazine."

## The Progressive Hen and the Insurgent Duckings.

William Allen White, writing in the January American Magazine on the difference and similarity of Roosevelt's tactics and principles and those of the insurgent Republicans, says:

"If you love your enemies, digest your food and laugh easily, you will enjoy the attitude of Theodore Roosevelt toward the insurgents, and the conduct of the insurgents themselves. Of course, the hen knows that she has hatched them; she has the evidence of her eyes for that, though she has not observed their web feet; and of course they know that she is their mother, and therefore by all the rights of instinct she should be obeyed. But they will go into the water, even though she fusses about it, and she cautiously avoids the water, even though they love it. The other barnyard people observe the disturbance and are puzzled. For to casual view, Roosevelt and the insurgents are of one breed. But the scientist sitting on the fence knows the truth: Roosevelt has warmed and nestled and hatched a queer brood."

## Where Our Garden Seeds Come From.

In every part of the civilized world, seedmen and grocersmen dole out in little ounce, or even half-ounce, packages, the garden seeds that the growers of the Santa Clara valley produce by the ton or by the carload. For in that wonderful valley, in the shadow of Mount Hamilton and in sight of San Francisco bay, are located the world's greatest seed farms. Probably not less than fifteen thousand acres are devoted to the production of vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs, some varieties of which are distributed throughout the civilized world. This is notably true of lettuce seed. It is estimated that fully ninety-five per cent. of all the commercial lettuce seed grown in the world is produced in this valley.

When the average farmer, or gardener, or suburbanite buys a package of garden seed at the nearest store, and sees on the exterior of the package the imprint of a seedman whose name has been a household word for years, he naturally supposes that the seeds were grown on the farms of that particular individual or firm. Some varieties of seeds, of course, are so produced; but by far the larger quantity of what may be called the standard seeds are grown on the great seed farms of California. Nurserymen in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and every other state in the union prefer to purchase California seeds, place them in their own packages and distribute them to their customers for very sufficient reasons. In the first place, they can buy seeds for California, in large quantities, cheaper than they can grow them on their own farms. In the second place, the California seeds possess better germinating qualities than those grown in any other state. The climate of California gives to the seed farmers of that state an advantage in seed production that places them beyond the reach of dangerous competition.—From "The World's Seed Garden," in January Technical World Magazine.

## Electricity Raises from the Dead.

Then, one day in December, 1908, Paris found itself enjoying all the thrills of a great "story"—a wonderful tale that the flock of American newspaper correspondents there have never told to this day: a woman, dead and given up by the doctors in attendance, had been brought back to life.

The woman was only one of the many characters of her kind in the underworld—a morphine eater—and she had been admitted to the Ste-Anne asylum, Dr. Magnan's service. For two years she had indulged each day in two grams of

## Current Comment

## Superior Canadian Immigrants.

The annual reports of our commission of general immigration are usually of a somewhat disquieting nature, because they present the need of a closer system of regulation and restriction of alien arrivals, but the years come and go and nothing is done about it. Yet the problem is hardly one impossible of solution. The British colonies of Canada, Australia and South Africa are getting a much higher class of immigrants than we are. This is not the result of social gravitation or natural attraction. We have a country equal to the best, with unsurpassed opportunities for the laborer and for the small capitalist, but evidently we do not take the same pains as our competitors to present these facts to those in Europe who are looking for new homes.

This view of the case is strongly presented by William E. Carson, an American writer and traveler, who has recently arrived in New York after investigating emigration conditions in Europe. He tells us that the United States have no commercial agencies in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway or Denmark, while the British colonies have, and are flooding those countries with literature, pictures and specimens of their agricultural and mineral products. An intending emigrant goes into an American railway office there, seeking information, and is referred to a folder and then the interest in him ceases. At a Canadian agency he is taken by the hand, made welcome and becomes an enthusiast before he takes his leave.

In other words the countries furnishing the most desirable class of immigrants are being sedulously worked by our northern neighbor. We have our agents at ports of departure to do a certain amount of sifting, but do not try to exert an influence upon a class that would be a distinct addition to our citizenship. Mr. Carson rode on a bandwagon through certain parts of England which stopped at all the villages and distributed pamphlets headed: "Canada is God's country; come and live with us." He crossed in the ships of the Allan line which carried fifteen hundred well-to-do immigrants from Scandinavia, Germany and Great Britain, and on their arrival at the winter port of St. John, N. B., there were officials to look after them, see that they took the right trains and had good food with pure milk for the babies. Each small town along the route had its board of trade with a publicity bureau, working to get as many of the prospective settlers as possible, and across the railroad at Winnipeg was stretched a half banner with the inscription: "Why live in the desert of Montana when you can live in the midst of civilization and plenty in Canada?"

Probably it is not desirable to draw the lines as rigidly in this country as is being done in Canada, yet it is impossible not to envy the Dominion the superior class of foreign increment that she is receiving. We have the same right and responsibility to protect ourselves against undesirable social and industrial leaven that she has and the task of assimilation would be much easier were we to assume this right and recognize this responsibility to a greater extent than we are now doing.—Boston Transcript.

## How "Jim" Fisk Did Business.

"Jim" Fisk said he wanted to buy a half interest in my distillery and asked me to put a price on it. I told him I did not want a partner. He insisted and said he had influence at Washington—which he afterwards proved—and that it would be valuable to us. "We will make a good team," he said. "Here,"—and he scribbled off a check for \$100,000 and tossed it over to me—"now we are partners."

"Not much," I said, as I tossed it back to him. "I am making too much money for you to get in at that price, even if I wanted you as a partner."

"All right, then," he replied as he wrote out another check, for \$100,000, and handed it to me, "take that; I am in half with you now."

Before I could enter another objection he stalked out of the room and I let it go at that, for I had a scheme in mind and figured that his influence, if it was as powerful as he claimed would be useful.—Captain George B. Boynton in Adventure for January.

## Accounts Balanced.

A young Philadelphian who had decided that his somewhat extravagant spouse ought to keep an account of her expenditures came to her one day with a neat account book, prettily bound.

"Now, Susanne," said he, "I want you the money I give you for the household goods and for my share of the expenses, and on the other a statement of how it goes. In a couple of weeks I'll give you another supply of money."

Susanne took the book and promised to follow instructions.

Two weeks later hubby called for the book.

"Oh, I've kept it all right," said Susanne. "Here it is."

On one page was written: "Received from Dick \$100," and on the opposite was this comprehensive statement: "Spent it all."—Lippincott's Magazine.

**For All** Ayer's Pills are liver pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated. A gentle laxative for all the family. Consult your doctor freely about these pills and about all medical matters. Follow his advice. He certainly knows best.